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SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1904.

The People's Power.

The Ruleigh News and Observer, in commenting on the recent primary electriumph of the people over the faction,

"Richmond has set a good example to other cities. There is a disposition among many good men to neglect the performance of their duty as voters because they say. 'We can do nothing. The tough element or corruptionists will control, and we do not eare to have anything to do with dirty polities.' It is because of such civic cowardice that cities get under the domination of grafters and unworthy officials. There is not a city or town in America in which the grafter or town in America in which the grafter ple who wish nothing but clean government cannot be driven out if the people who wish mothing but clean governde, and a subcommittee will be appointed to revise the existing plan and make a report to the full committee at the time of the meeting of the State Convention. Each district will designate its own members of this subcommittee.

This is an important movement. It offers a guarantee that the questions at issue will be put before the convention in good shape there to be discussed in

to vote and fail to take any part what- expense-the assessment of candidatesever in election contests, they have no will continue to occupy a prominent right to complain because the affairs of place. In most other States where the government fall into the hands of bad system prevalls it has been found necesernment shall be conducted in their own be necessary this fall-most of the sitpeculiar interest, regardless of the interests of the community. But the great great primary" will take place next year, citizens of Richmond have no selfish interest in government their only at large like the primary plan of se-

What is true of Richmond is true of other communities and of the State at large. Virginians are now beginning to understand what a benefit the new Constitution has bestowed upon them in crenew eleterate. The shiftless, have it within their power to give Virginta the best government she has enjoyed since the war.

The Passing of "Mammy."

beautiful tribute to the memory of Eliza Colthorp, colored, "faithful servant of Mr. and Mrs. John Goode."

Mrs. Goode, before her marriage, was Miss Sallie, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Richard Urquhart, of Isle of Wight county. When seven years of age Eliza was chosen from among the negro girls tendant of Miss Sallie, and the two grew young mistress was married to Mr. Goode, the maid was married to Ephraim Coltherp, from the adjoining estate of Warrique, in Southampton county, and she and her husband went with Mr. and Mrs. Goode to Bedford county to assist them in making their new home. Here were born to master and mistress, while United States was able to separate her from those whom she loved. She re-mained with the family as long as practives. But she never ceased to be an object of care and affection to Mr. Goods and his children, and by their arrange ment the last year of her life was spent 1903," concludes the story in the Churchthe Home, and she now sleeps in Cal-vary Cemetery, waiting, the writer be-Heves, a joyful resurrection with those

It would startle a New Englander Abo-litionist to know that this affectionate tribute was written by the daughter of every Southerner of the old school. Eliza her relationship in the Goode household exceptional. She was a typical Southern low that they will tolerate such unlaw

mammy, a member of the family, holding a position of honor, a position of more or less authority, so far as the children were concerned, and by them beloved, respected and obeyed. She was honest; was truthful; she was clean and genteel, and her manners were perfect. There were no complications in the rebers of the household of which she formed a part. Her position was well defined and sure. There was between her and the white members of the family the most cordial and affectionate association and affection; yet there was semblance or thought of social equality. She was the presiding genius of the back yard, with absolute authority. She was the school mistress, and she taught her pupils lessons in obedience, in morals and in manners, every now and then impressing the lesson in the manner prescribed by the Wise Man. Her influence is felt unto this day, and pity it is not exerted over all the negro children of the rising generation as it was exerted over the children of the slaves in the days of mammy's rule. If so, the race question would be easier of solu-

Moreover, if mammy's methods of instruction were in vogue in all the schools for negro children in the South, there would be less prejudice among the whites against negro education.

One other thought in conclusion; Is it not probable that much of the opposition in Richmond, and in noting the tion in the South to the education of the negro by modern methods grows out of

All power is vested in the people, and in good shape there to be discussed in do not rule it is their own fault. the hearing of twelve or fifteen hundred But when citizens fall to register and fall delegates. We guess that the matter of men. Richmond has learned a valuable sary to put a curb upon the assessing lesson, and we hope it will not soon be power. A like course probably will be forgotten. The good citizens of this com- necessary here unless indeed the several munity are largely in the majority, counties and cities can be made to as-There are some people here, as there are sume these costs. In only a few conin every city, who desire that the gov- gressional districts will primary elections It is quite certain that the Democrats

desire being that the government shall be lecting candidates and it is the duty of and honestly and efficiently admin- the Democratic Committee to aid in peristered for the benefit of all. These men, feeting the plan. The principle is all we repeat, are largely in the majority, right. It is only a question of working and they can rule the city if only they out the details. As between the conven-They new realize what their tion method and a primary plan that strength is. They know that all things will insure a fair election and an honare possible to them, if they will only est count, there is no longer a shadow act together when the emergency arises of a doubt that the people prefer the

Flowers for the Children.

The Times-Dispatch is endeavoring to cultivate the artistic taste of the children of the city by inducing them to plant and cultivate flowers. On the premises of almost every householder eliminated, and the suffrage is now for there is some plot of ground which could thoughtful citizens, who have the good there is no vacant land flowers can be isibility upon the qualified voters, nature that yields so delightfully and but it also gives them glorious opportuni- so bountifully upon the investment as ties. The voters of this generation now flowers. A few seeds will produce a healthy plant, and the plant will give many times the worth of the seeds and the cost of labor in fragrant blossoms; and every such plant is a teacher in

The city of Cleveland, O., has a Home 20th there is among the obituaries a Gardening Association, whose primary object is to plant flowers, vines and shrubs in unsightly places. In its work it comes into direct contact with 65,000 planted in 25,000 homes. Through its operation every child in the public schools of Cleveland is now enabled to have garden in the summer, and in the winter months every room in the schools is bulbs. In the year 1900, the first year of were sold at one cent each, and the re-

ceipts covered all expenses. These facts are gathered from an article in the April number of World's the article without feeling a desire for a similar organization in this city. We talk a great deal about public eleanliness; but cleanliness should begin at home, and one of the surest means of promoting children to raising flowers. If they love cleanliness, with all that the term implies. Where there are well tilled finally crowded out.

Why should we not have in Richmond, as they have in theveland, a successful home gardening association?

The Temperance Issue,

and souriety should disquality a man to be Governor of Virginia. In fight made on Judge Mann has not weakened dam before the people, but has driven many to his support, and if kept up will insure big nomination. No fair-minded man questions his ability or his integrity. He sole cause of offending being that by procuring the passage of the so-vield. "Mann Bill." he has succeeded in most ling shout its hundred salons and offent thereby one hundred and twenty-free thousand dollars to the treasury. His commiss think if they can rehabilitate the old corrupt convention system the people of Virginia have not fairs and

attempted.
"The temperance sentiment has grown in a remarkable degree in the last few years, and would surely robuke any etfort to down Judge Mann because he stands for temperance and sobriety."

There is good sense in this, and here we repeat that Democrats will be unwise to force the temperance question into the gubernatorial campaign and make a fight upon Judge Mann because of his temperance views. One thing is sure, the party cannot afford to put itself in a position of antagonism to the temperance element in the State.

Richmond's Trade.

The articles, which we have been publishing on Richmond trade, have surprised none more than the people of Richmond themselves. The statement made recently that the trade in meats in this city amounted in volume to \$8,000,-000 a year was simply not believed, although the statement is literally true. To-day we have an artele on the whole-To-day we have an article on the wholeshows that it is only a little smaller, comparatively speaking, than the trade

Last year Richmond distributed 250,000 cases of shoes, equal to 5,500,000 pairs, valued at over \$5,000,000.

There are six establishments engaged in the wholesale shoe trade, employing fifty traveling men and paying out in salaries and wages \$250,000 a year. These houses sell shoes in all parts of the Southern and Southeastern States, westward as far as Arkansas and Indian Territory and southwestward to Louisiana and North Texas. As compared with ther shoe markets Richmond stands fifth as a distributing point, and is neck and neck with Philadelphia for fourth place

This is, indeed, a gratifying exhibit, as all the exhibits which we have made are gratifying. Richmond stands prominently among the large trade centers of the country and she is rapidly becoming the most important financial center south of Baltimore. She has not attracted the attention that some smaller cities have attracted, because it has not been her policy to blow hard. But we believe that her policy should be to advertise, to advertise extensively, to advertise to the full measure of her importance, as a center of trade and finance. We do not believe in brag and bluster, but it is good business for a city like Richmond to let the world understand what she is and what she is doing. Judiclous advertising of fact always pays. It pays a city as surely as it pays an individual.

The South's Prosperity.

Bradstreet's report of bank clearings for the week ending April 28th is especially interesting to shows that in every Northern city there was a decrease ranging all the way from 1.3 per cent. in Boston to 22.2 per eent. in New York. On the other hand, with few exceptions, the Southern cities show a decided increase. The report from these cities shows an increase for New Orleans of 23 per cent., Louisville per cent., Memphis 10 per cent., Rich mond 19 per cent., Savannah 12 per cent., Fort Worth 2 per cent., Atlanta 15 per cent., Nashville 7 per cent., Norfolk 17 per cent., Knoxville 1 per cent., Little Rock, 5 per cent., Macon 91 per cent., Jacksonville 141 per cent., and Charleston 7 per cent.

This is not an unusual report. For a long time past the Southern cities have generally shown an increase in their bank clearings over the same period last year, which means that the business of has been more or less of a set-back in a dear school, but turns out fine scholother sections. That the South should make such an exhibit in "presidential year" is, indeed, noteworthy... But the South is a remarkable section, and its South is a remarkable section, and by is the guarantee of its own integrity, development is not to be hindered by is the guarantee of its own integrity.

We cannot be men until we have had political agitation in the country at

"The Work of Patience."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) (Selected for the times bispectal)

"James, a servant of God and of the
Lord Jesus Christ, to the twelve tribes
which are scattered abroad, greeting.
My brethren, count it all joy when ye
fall into divers temptations; knowing that
that the trying of your faith worketh ce. But let patience have her per-rork, that ye may be perfect and wanting nothing."-James L. i:t.

We always think of James as a stern, practical man. He here comes before us not as a master, but as a "slave." This is the equivalent for the word "servant," used by him in our text. Love had made him a slave and at the same time given him full liberty. We must be slaves if we love. Love does not stand on its dignity, but says, "What can I do for you? Make use of me in any way and in all places." Love is never so happy as when stooping to do something which indicates the reality and intersity of its/ devotion.

There are some persons who love us so much that they never write to us. There are others who are so deeply in love with us that we never hear any word from them, nor perceive any community of interest. But we are now which means not only service, but helpfulness and sympathy-in fact, true companiohship of the soul.

James never undertook anything without first asking, Lord, may I do 11? When the Lord commands, none could work more steadily, more zealously, than

This numble, devoted "slave, of God and the Lord Jesus Christ's sends a letter to the twelve tribes scattered abroad. Who thinks of writing to wanderers? Who thinks of telegraphing those who have no address? And who can tell how the message may reach the absent ones? God can and will bring these words



Sore Throat

Throat affections should never be neglected. Sore throat leads to Quisty and Diphtheria, It is of vital importance to have a remedy at hand in the early stages of troubles of this nature. But year the cause that have resulted from a neglected Sore Throat.



C. A Bryant, of Animas City, Col., writest Last summer I suffered constantly with Nore Thiroat and had the best dectors I could get, but they gave me no relief. The first application of Hamlins Wirard Oil gave me relief and by using it a few days I was entirely cured. A bottle of Hamlins Wizard Oil is worth its weight in gold to any person.

of Hamins Wizard Oil is worth its weight a good to any person.

Henry Wade, of Washington, La., writes, Sept. 4, 1900: My wife suffered with Sore Throat for a year, and though she dectored and doctored nothing seemed to help her. I procured a bottle of Hamins Wizard Oil and it has done more good than anything in the world.

There is only one Wizard Oil - Hamlins - name blown in the bottle. Signature "Hamlin Bros." on wrapper. Take no substitute. 50c. and \$1.00.

HAMLINS COUGH BALSAM Heals the Lungs. Wards off Consumption. 250, 500

Hamlins Blood and Liver Pills

SUNT DINAH'S HERB TEA

For Sale and Recommended by

All Druggists.

home with power to those "scattered

or wanderers, though there were probably tew good men amongst them. Yet James will greet them by the loving word of "brethren." People will listen to the voice of brotherhood; there is a masonry in the church, by which true hearts know each other. Such an one, without undue familiarity, holds the key of the heart, and can enter into the very sanc-

Then who are a long way from the church, may yet be our "brethren." Your son did not cease to be your son, because he ran away from your house. The prodigal need not be excluded from your prayers, although he has shut himself out from your fireside. When you speak of him let it be under some gentle designation; he may hear of it, and the very fact that you call him "son," may shape itself into a gospel and bring him home.

What were the brothers of James to do? "Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations." Why? this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience." We are not to be glad on account of the pain; but because the pain works out a great mystery, the sweet, quiet, gentle name, of which is patience This is that quality which suffers without a ruffle; the condition of soul which accepts, the providences of God, whatever they may be, thankfully and even hopefully.

We want more patience, more of the spirit which says; The man has gone from our companionship for a time, but he will return. We need the spirit which says: Some mistakes have been made, but mistakes are often only the first lethe South has been increasing, while there | ters in the lesson of life. Experience i ars. Never speak impatiently about any earnest man, wherever he has wandered, or whatever he may have done. Earnestless, burning religion, plous earnestness

cruel trials, mockings and scoldings yea sometimes even bonds and imprisonments. Every man must be tried by fire, or he cannot trust himself,

The fire has a work to do, that nothing else can ever effect. The beautiful piece of porcellan, must not be touched until it has been fired. It is even so with oung Christians.

soul requirer to be tested by fire and is completed only by trial.

Do not expect from the young that not go out in April to pluck apples. Nor scorn the tree because it is only white with blosoms. Walt until September, for the well ripened and julcy fruit, Every man in his own order; every soul in its own appointed time.

"Let patience have her perfect wish," Patience is beautiful. But even patience needs perfecting. There is such a thing as partial patience. If endurance he represented by ten points there are some who break down at the eight.

We say about each season, let it have its perfect work. We know what perfect work is in nature. Who would cut down the wheat when it is all green? So many of us fall half way! So many fall at the point last, but one,

Who would go over a bridge 295 feet long when the river is 300 feet wide, Could you jump the remaining five feet? Would you like to drive your carriage over that kind of bridge? Apply this figure and doctrine to human

character. Let patience be the whole length of the affliction and let the man's whole strength be given to the accomplishment of the task laid on him by God. Rest in the Lord; wait patiently for Him-and in His own good time He will give thee thy heart's desire. This the blessing-promised to the palent, is it not worth walting for?

The Rockbridge County News is urging tos people of Lexington to form an edutation association similar to the Richone Education Association, and repros a paragraph from The Times-Dissnowing what the association in ramend has accomplished. A meeting form the Lexington association will a hald in that city on May 7th, and we hope that it will be successful in all 817 EAST AND 21 WEST BROAD STS.

that city will but organize such a socie ty and give it their earnest attention they will find it a source of profit and pleasure, and they will thereby do more than they can do otherwise for the cause of popular education in that com-

The Staunton Dispatch draws as a less son from Richmond's recent municipal election that a man with convictions can be elected to office "if he be an honest man and his convictions all look to a good honest administration of government." That is true. The man of convictions is not necessarly unpopular even in politics. It is true that there is a good deal of claptrap in politics and that claptrap argument often catches the But it is also true that the people admire an honest, courageous man who believes in something and has the courage to express his mind.

Those were noteworthy addresses made at Lee Camp night before last upon the occasion to the presentation to that camp of a portrait of General D. A. Weisiger. And he was a noteworthy man modesty, bravery and capacity as a leader distinguishing him, especially at the critical moment in the battle of the

The orators of the evening were William Cameron and Charles T. O'Ferrall, both ex-Confederate officers, both former Governors of Virginia and both captivating public speakers. What old Confederate could wish to hear finer culogists of himself or the cause for which he fought?

Norfolk can very well console itself in its failure to got the State Democratic Convention with the reflection that the congressional appropriations for the navy-yard there amount to about \$1,000,-000. Of this sum, about a quarter of a million will be expended in the extension and improvement of the new granite dry-dock.

What, with these appropriations, and those promised for the Jamestown tercentery celebration, Norfolk will fare and share quite well in the favors of

Now, the two Bristols have set to work to supply themselves with fine spring water. It is proposed to pipe it from White Top Mountain, a distance of twenty-seven miles.

The cost of the new system would be about \$400,000, but we judge that it would be a good investment.

The present problem with most urban communities is how to supply themselves plentifully with good, clear, palatable water, and if they neglect present opportunities they may find that delay is not only dangerous, but expensive,

John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the leader of the minority party in the United States House of Representatives, has won golden opinions from his party brethren and from Republicans also. We are not surprised to hear his name suggested as that of one who would preside most acceptably over the national Democratic convention. Mr. Williams seems to be a rising man in the party.

Richmond has not tried to hold a conention since eleven years ago. Conventions have not grown since then, but Richmond has. Richmond can hold all the convention that is coming to her.

It is well enough always to remember that no matter how earnest you may be, you can't vote next fall unless you pay up that little poll tax bill this spring and do it as early as May 7th,

writes us that Hearst is his favorite for the presidential nomination. But he, know who he is.

If Colonel W. E. Cameron really decides to get into the ring there will be dignity and brilliancy in the congressional campaign in the Fourth Dis-

With no candidates to nominate, coming State convention will afford an abundant opportunity for blow and bluster and for mending fences.

A poll tax receipt and a Democratic severe straits, not knowing that every voting booth with next fall and one is very necessary to the other.

It being Sunday and the weather being uncertain the queen of the May will wait which is appropriate only to the old. Do a day or two for the usual crowning.

There is nothing the matter with the battleships. The way in which they are handled is the all important question, Well, St. Louis behaved herself in very

becoming manner and nobody has a word of complaint to utter. With sixty one delegates on the floo Richmond will be right much in the

State convention.

and all is well on the banks of the raging Jeemes. We suppose St. Louis was invented to

be an object lesson for Jamesiquen.

The Road to Health

is not shown on the map of the City, but everybody with a troubled digestion can find it by using Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 White wrapper if constipated. Yellow if

bowels are regular.



WHICH?

Invest 25c. for KREMO DENT-INE or continue with unclean teeth?

TRAGLE DRUG CO.,

MITTELDORFER'S.

Absolutely the Greatest Bargain Sale Ever Known

Due to the Prolonged Backward Season.

Prices Cut in Half in Every Department.

35c for 50c. White and Black Hab-

49c for 75c. Messalines.

39c for 75c. Taffetas, all col-

33c for 50c, Black Voiles.

29c for 50c. Colored Mohalrs.

17c for 39c. Colored Volles. 39C for 65c. Pongee.

39c for 75c. Black Novelty Goods,

15c for 25c. Bilk Mulls.

121/2c for 25c. Mercerized Suit-

5C for 10c. Yard Wide Percales, 71/2C for 124c. Madras.

39¢ for 75c. White Walsts. 49¢ for \$1.00 White Waists.

69c for \$1.50 White Walsts.

\$1.98 for \$3.98 White and Black

49c for 08c. Percale Wrappers.

49c for 98c. Kimonas and Dressing 98c for \$2 Silk Parasols.

\$1.50 for \$3 Silk Parasols,

\$2.50 for \$5 Silk Parasols. These include all the newest and best of this season's style.

25c for 75c. Wrist Bags.

49c for 98c. Wrist Bags.

16c for 30c. Japanese Mattings, elegant line to select from.

91/2c for 15c. China Mattings, all 19c for 30c. Extra Heavy China Mattings, lovely designs and

75C for \$1.50 Moquet Carpets.

49C for 75c. Brussel Carpets.

39C, for All Wool Ingrain Carpets,

29¢ for half wool Ingrain Carpets.

Art Squares, Rugs, Oil Cloths and Linoleums Half Price.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY.

May with twenty-two days was the with thirty-one days it was the third month of Romulus's calendar, Numa with thirty-one days it was the third month of Romulus's calendar. Numa gave it thirty days, and Julius Caesar restored it to thirty-one days. The name "May" is old and of doubtful origin. Some claim the month was named in honor of the Majores, or older senators embraced in Rome's governing body; others, however, claim and perhaps with good reason, that the month was named in honor of the goddess Mala, the mother of Moreury, since her festival occurred on the first day of this month, so that our May Day is doubtless the modern perpetuation and adaptation of a very old and almost world-wide custom.

1607.—Henry Hudson sailed from Gravesend on his first voyage for the discovery of a northwest passage to India. In this yoyage he discovered the island of Spitzbergen.

1637.—A court was summoned at Hart-1637.—A court was summered to secure ford, Conn., to take measures to secure the colony against the depredations of the Pequot Indians. They determined that an offensive war should be carried on against them, and voted to raise 90 against them.

that an offensive war should be carried on against them, and voted to raise 90 men. The Pequots then numbered 5,000 fighting men.

1660.—The convention parliament having heard Charles's letters read by Sir John Granville, voted that the government of England be by king, lords, and commons.

of persons were driven from their dwellings and drowned.

1862.—251 Union Cavalry captured at Pulaski, Tenn.

1863.—Battle of Fort Gibson; 11,000 Southern troops defeated. They also suffered another defeat at Monticello, Ky., and another at South Quay, Va. The Unionists suffered defeat in a skirmish at Lagrange, Ark. The battle of Chancellorsville also commenced this day, 1871.—Legal tender act declared constitutional by United States Supremo Court.

situtional by United States Supremo Court.

1898.—Battle of Manila Bay. At the beginning of the hostilities against Spain. George Dewey, commodore of the United States navy, was at Hong Kong in command of the protected cruiser Olympia, the cruisers Baitimore, Raleigh and Boston, the gunboats Concord and Petrel, the dispatch boat McCullough, and two Erglish colliers purchased by him at Hong Kong, named Nan-Shan and Zafiro, respectively, the three last named leats taking no active part in the battle, He had about 1,700 men under his command, all told. The famous telegram from Washington, directing Dewey to commence operations against the Spanish, dated April 24, 1898, reads as follows: "Dewey, Hong Kong: War has commenced between the United States and Spain Proceed at once to the Philippine Islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet You must capture vessels or destroy. Use utmost endeavor. Long." Admiral Montijo, commanding the Spanish tiest, had the following ships under his command: The Reina Christins, Cestilla, Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio de Ulloa, 1sia de Cluba, Isla de Lulish fleet, had the following ships under his command: The Reina Christina, Cestilia, Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio de Ufloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Marques del Duero, General Lexo, Argos, Velasco and the Trans-Atlantio Company's steamer Isla de Mondanae, armed and taking part in the battle. Exclusive of the last named vessel, the complement of officers and men was 1.798. Admiral Montijo, himself wounded, reported his casualties at 381 and complains of a lack of guiners, rapid fire cannon, and unprotected vessels. Dewey's "operations" are summed up in his telegrant to the Navy Department: "Hong Kong, May 7, 1858 (Manlla May 18): The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged energy and destroyed the following Spanishvessels: Reina Christina. Castilla, Don Antonio de Biboa, Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba,

Lezo, Marques del Duaro, El Curreo, Ve-lasco, one transport, Isla de Mindanno, water battery at Cavite. I shall destroy Cavite arsenal dispensatory. The squad-ron is uninjured. Few men are slightly wounded. I request department will send immediately from San Francisco fast steamer with ammunition. The only means of telegraphing is to the Ameri-can consul at Hong Kong. Dewey."

1494.-Columbus discovered the Island of 1494.—Columbus discovered the Island of Jamaica.
1519.—Leonardo Da Vinci, a celebrated Italian painter, died. He distinguished himself in early youth by the variety of studies which he accomplished. He afterwards became the head of the Florentine School of Fainting.
1611.—The Haif Moon, in which Hudson made his memorable voyage of discovery, salied in company with another vessel to the East Indies, under Captain Rendel, and was lost.
1771.—David Wooster, a Revolutionary officer, died of a wound received in pursuing the British from Danbury. He graduated at Yale College, and at the commencement of hostilities was appointed to the chief command of the Connecticut troops.

cut troops: 1779.—Verplank's Point, on the Hudson River, with a garrison of seventy men, surrendered to the British, under General Clinton. 1802.—Napoleon constituted first consul

ighting men.

1690.—The convention parliament having heard Cirarles's letters read by Sir John Granville, voted that the government of England be by king, lords, and commons.

1807.—Slave trade in the West Indies proscribed in the British parliament.

1813.—The British General Proctor attack of Fort Meigs, Ohio, commanded by General Harrison. The British and Indians opened their fire from a 24-, a 12- and a 6-pounder, and a howizer. They fired 260 shot and wounded eight men, I mortally.

1830.—The Comet started on her first trip up the Arkansas, being the first steamboat that ascended Aba triver.

1844.—Henry Clay nominated for Pressident, by a Whig convention assembled at Baltimore.

1828.—Embargo laid on American shipping in France.

1813.—Battle of Luetzen, between the lies, under the kings of Russia and the allies, under Bluecher, upon the allies, under bendaries, under the kings of Russia and deporable, asya Sir Waiter Scott, that on the one side fought the flower of the Russian youth, which had elect their univously the allies, under Grande, and the allies, under Gra

of the day. The victory link is to to the arms of the French, by the superior generalship of their great leader and the determined bravery of his troops. The allies sustained a loss of 20,000, and among them several experienced officers. The French loss was also severe.

1803.—Battle of Chancellorsville, When Hooker replaced Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, January 25, 1863, he found it somewhat demoralized from the defeat at Fredericksburg and from quarrels among the officers. By the middle of April he had materially improved its efficiency. It was divided into seven corps, under Reynolds, Cough. Sickles, Meade, Sedgwick, Howard and Slocum Stoneman commanded the cavalry. Fredericksburg is situated upon a high and comparatively level plain, about a mile wide and extending east and west. a considerable distance. To the west of the town are the rapids, beginning at the very old village of Falmouth. The river, with some bottom land on its south very old village of Falmouth. The river, with some bottom land on its south side, runs north of the town towards the east. To the-north of the river the banks are precipitous and bluffy. Upon this bank the Union army was encamped. Terminating the plain to the south of the town (about a mile), a ridge extends east and west. Upon this ridge the Southern army was located, consisting of Jackson's Corps and two divisions of Longstreet's Corps, total of \$2,000, including \$3,000 cavairy, while Hooker's army consisted of about 130,000 men, held will be commissed of Fredericksburg, while Hooker's army consisted of about 23,000 men, held the town is solitary brick house in a small clear-ing, at a cross road eleven miles west threatening their communications. By May 1st four corps of Hooker's army had reached Chancelorsville, which was a solitary brick house in a small clear-ing, at a cross road eleven miles west infected that Lee would be forced to attack him in front, but here Jackson performed that most famous of his flank movements, which was his last, and with the

RELIEVE AND OUR Coughs, Colds. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat. Fac-Simile Shad Remarks on ever